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XVI International Congress of Ophthalmology

London

17th—22nd July, 1950

Patrons: Their Majesties The King and Queen

CLINICO-PATHOLOGICAL
HISTORICAL
AND
HISTORICAL BOOKS
EXHIBITIONS

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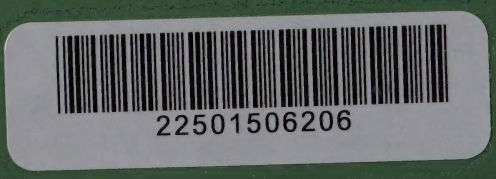

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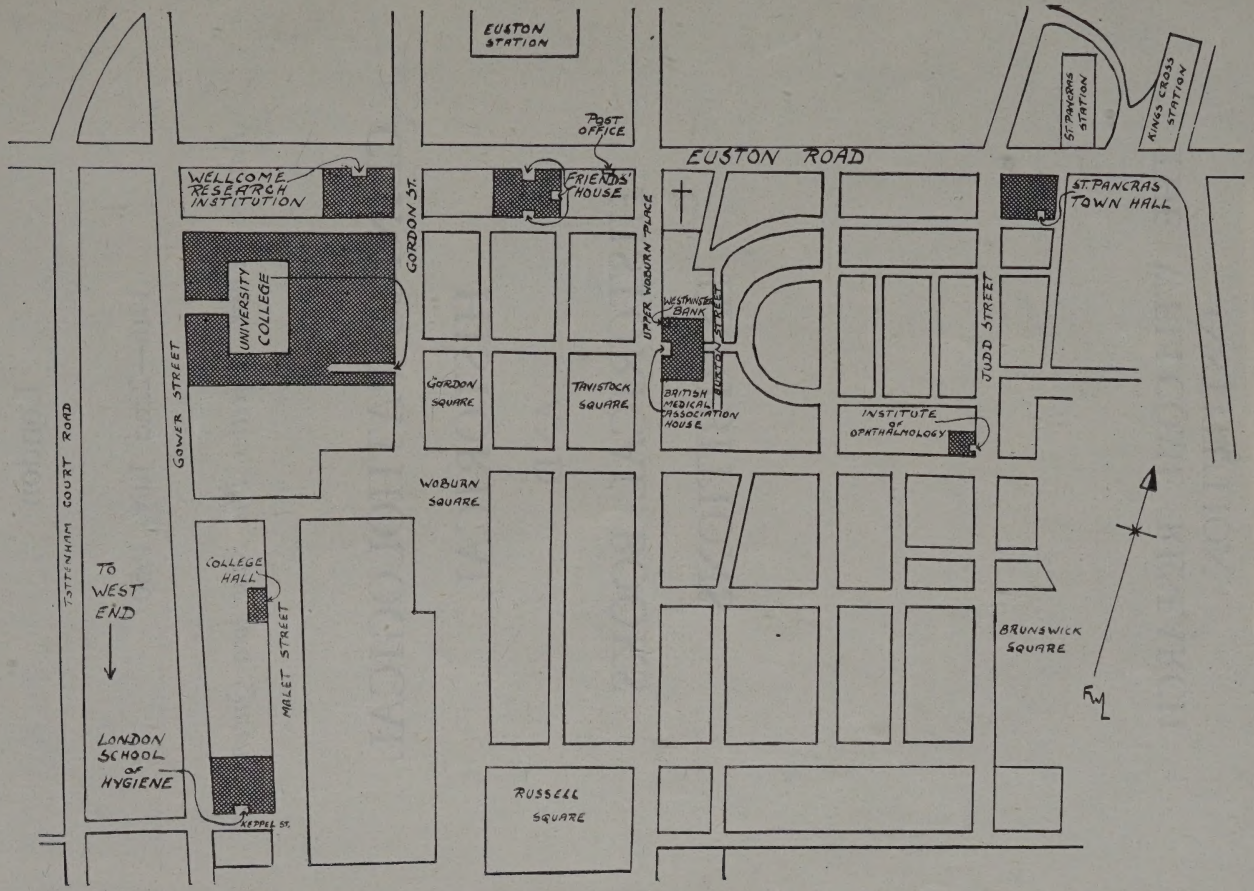
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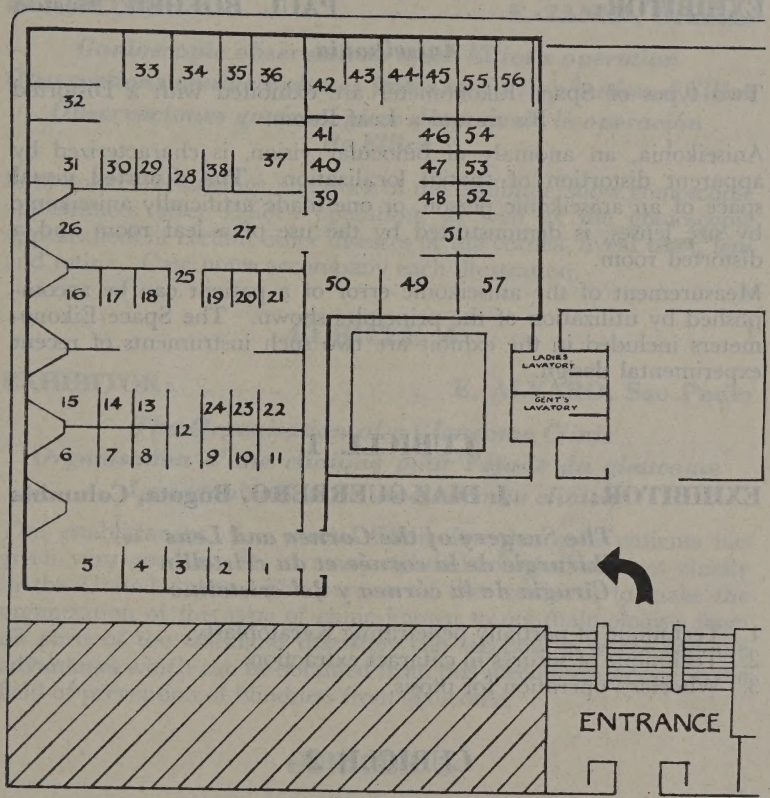

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CLINICO-PATHOLOGICAL EXHIBITION

Cubicles 1-39, 46-50, 52-56

ENTRANCE HALL

EXHIBITOR: . . . PAUL BOEDER, Boston

Aniseikonia

Two types of Space Eikonometer are exhibited with a Distorted Room and a Leaf Room.

Aniseikonia, an anomaly of binocular vision, is characterized by apparent distortion of spatial localization. The distorted visual space of an aniseikonic person, or one made artificially aniseikonic by size lenses, is demonstrated by the use of a leaf room and a distorted room.

Measurement of the aniseikonic error of a patient can be accomplished by utilization of the principles shown. The Space Eikonometers included in the exhibit are two such instruments of recent experimental design.

CUBICLE 1

EXHIBITOR: . J. DIAZ-GUERRERO, Bogota, Columbia

The Surgery of the Cornea and Lens
Chirurgie de la cornée et du cristallin
Cirugia de la córnea y del cristalino

1. Technique of partially penetrating Keratoplasty.
2. Technique of sutures in cataract extraction.
3. Wheeler's operation for ptosis.

CUBICLE 2

EXHIBITOR: . . ARTHUR A. KNAPP, New York

Regeneration of the Retina
Régénération de la Rétine humaine
Regeneración de la retina humana

Enlarged kodachrome photographs of the fundus oculi will be displayed to show that actual and complete regeneration of the retina may take place following its partial destruction by either disease or injury. These kodachromes will reveal various active stages of retinitis with loss of some of the internal layers of the retina. Photographs of the same patients taken after treatment

exhibit regeneration of the retina over the previously active areas but not over regions where the retina has entirely disappeared. Vision can improve from "industrial blindness" to normal—from 20/200 or less to 20/20 or better.

CUBICLE 3

EXHIBITOR: . . . . . F. ZANEN, Brussels

Gonioscopic observations after Elliot's operation
Observations gonioscopiques faites après l'opération d'Elliot
Observaciones gonioscópicas después de la operación de Elliot

Fifty coloured drawings, the work of the exhibitor, show gonioscopic appearances after Elliot's operation, as well as the gonioscopic appearances in certain other diseases of the cornea, uveal tract, lens and retina. Case notes accompany each illustration.

CUBICLE 4

EXHIBITOR: . . . . E. ALVARO, Sao Paulo

The Organisation of a Glaucoma Clinic
Organisation d'une clinique pour l'étude du glaucome
La organización de un glaucoma clínico

The establishment of a special Clinic for glaucoma patients has given very good results in many ophthalmological services chiefly in the United States. The purpose of this exhibit is to make the organization of this type of clinic known to ophthalmologists from all parts of the world, so that they can see how it works and the advantages which can be obtained from this specialised service in the field of prevention of blindness from glaucoma.

CUBICLE 5

EXHIBITOR: . . . P. J. WAARDENBURG, Utrecht

Pedigrees on Heredity in Ophthalmology
Arbres Généalogiques Montrant l'Hérédité en Ophtalmologie
Genealogía sobre Herencia en Oftalmología

The results of research on consanguinity, and on X-chromosome inheritance in cases of nystagmus, albinism, colour blindness, myopia with hemeralopia, pigmentary degeneration of the retina and ichthyosis vulgaris. Investigations on the inheritance of Leber's disease, and on the dominant heredity in different types of cataract and glaucoma, acrocephaly, mandibulofacial dysostosis, convergent

and divergent squint, malformations of the anterior chamber, with gross remnants of the pupillary membrane, corectopia, coloboma, macular coloboma, retinal septum, refractive errors, neurofibromatosis, and in acquired dislocation of the lens. Studies on recessive heredity in glioma of the retina, hydrophthalmos, senile glaucoma, infantile myopia, achromatopsia, ophthalmoplegia, gargoylism, etc., and on incomplete recessive transmission (intermediary heredity) in albinism.

CUBICLE 6

EXHIBITOR: . . . PETER HANSELL, London

An Exhibit of Current Work in the Field of Ophthalmic Illustration

Exposition montrant l'art actuel d'illustration en ophtalmologie

Un ejemplo del trabajo corriente en el campo de la ilustración oftalmológica

CUBICLE 7

EXHIBITOR: . . . NORMAN ASHTON, London

Museum Mounting in Ophthalmology

Montage d'un musée d'ophtalmologie

Montaje de Museo Oftalmológico

The exhibit demonstrates the new methods used for mounting museum specimens at the Institute of Ophthalmology. The techniques are illustrated by photographs and examples are shown of specimens mounted in transparent plastic boxes, in solid plastic material (Perspex) and rolled Marco resin.

CUBICLE 8

EXHIBITORS: . . . . ANTHONY PALIN and G. H. DARLING, Bristol

A Method of Mounting Pathological Specimens for Display and Teaching Purposes

Une méthode de montage des specimens ophtalmologiques permettant l'étalage et l'enseignement

Método para montar preparaciones destinadas a exposición y enseñanza

This method utilises the relatively new technique of embedding specimens in blocks of transparent glass-like plastic. Compared

with older methods, the chief advantages are lightness, small bulk, portability and freedom from breakage risks and damage. Specimens are permanently preserved and will withstand almost unlimited handling, such as occurs in the Medical School or at Examinations; furthermore, blocks which become scratched in use can readily be re-polished. The proximity of the specimen to the block surface and the relative freedom from optical distortions facilitate detailed examination with a magnifying lens. Delicate or fragile specimens become as permanent as their enclosing blocks. In addition, a valuable effect is the enhancement of the original appearance of the exhibit, its transparency, its illumination and its easy inspection from all angles.

CUBICLE 9

EXHIBITOR: . . . . M. AMENABAR, Santiago

Two new instruments for the extraction of cataract without iridectomy

Deux nouveaux instruments pour extraire la cataracte san iridectomie

Dos nuevos instrumentos para la extracción de la catarata sin iridectomía

The iris retractor acts by pulling the pupil upwards towards the scleral border of the incision, leaving the same appearance as when a total iridectomy is performed; it allows the operator a perfect view of the upper capsule where he will grasp it with the forceps. The retractor does its work satisfactorily whatever the size of the pupil, it is easily withdrawn and is not traumatic to the iris. Its other end has a lens expressor.

The capsule forceps has its arms closed by the action of a specially studied tension that will not tear capsules in a high percentage of cases : the closing and opening of the inferior arms are limited, so that the grasping of capsule is always equal : the opening mechanism opens the arms only when direct pressure of the thumb and index finger of the operator is applied at the moment when he is grasping the capsule exposed by the iris retractor. If any uncontrolled pressure is carried out by the operator's fingers during the extraction, it will be nullified by the special flexibility of the mechanism and it will not be transmitted to the inferior arms so that the forceps will not loose the capsule. This forceps grasps the capsule mechanically, the skill required for this important step of the operation is thus eliminated : the instrument has a screw to regulate the tension of the arms. The forceps has been specially made to take the capsule from above.

CUBICLE 10

EXHIBITOR: . . . . J. I. PASCAL, New York

A Graphic Study of the Ocular Muscles
Etude graphique des muscles oculaires
Un estudio gráfico de los músculos oculares

The exhibit demonstrates an easily remembered method for visualizing the action of the extra-ocular muscles in health and disease. It combines in one figure a static and dynamic scheme for the individual muscles, their synergists and antagonists, their field of greatest action in the six diagnostic directions of gaze and the directions of the muscle planes. It provides a simple method for charting diplopia with vertical or horizontal target, shows at a glance physiological and non-physiological ocular torsion, the direction of face turn and the mechanism of spontaneous and applied head-tilt in muscular palsies.

CUBICLE 12

EXHIBITOR: . . . . G. W. KEYSER, Oslo

The use of Colour Photography in solving the problems of colour vision at sea
L'utilisation de la photographie en couleur pour résoudre le problème de la vision des couleurs dans la marine
El empleo de la fotografía en colores para resolver el problema de distinguir los colores en alta mar

1. Chart of distance colour vision test.
2. Ocular photograph of red and blue-green light-house signals dimmed by haze.
3. Coloured ship and light-house signals of different candle power.

CUBICLE 13

EXHIBITORS: . . . . . C. I. THOMAS
H. L. FRIEDELL
J. S. KROHMER, Cleveland

Description of a Sr^{90} Beta ray applicator and its use on the eye
Description d'un rayon Beta Sr^{90} son application et son emploi dans l'œil
Descripción de un Sr^{90} rayos Beta, aplicación y uso en el ojo

The Sr^{90} applicator is shown in diagrammatic form giving the details of its construction. The physical measurements of this instrument are shown graphically revealing the depth dosage of beta

radiation, and this depth dosage is compared with similar applicators made from Ruthenium, Radium D—Radium E, and Radon. The clinical application of this instrument is included showing the groups of cases that can be treated by beta radiation, and the post-radiation results from such treatment.

From the Departments of Surgery (Division of Ophthalmology) and of Radiology, Western Reserve University and University Hospitals, Cleveland, Ohio.

Most of the work was performed under Atomic Energy Commission Contract No. W-31-109-eng-78 with Western Reserve University.

CUBICLE 14

EXHIBITOR: . . . . C. E. ILIFF, Baltimore

Radium Therapy. Beta Irradiation in Ophthalmology
Radiothérapie. L'irradiation par les rayons Beta en ophtalmologie
Radioterapia. Las irradiaciones Beta en oftalmología

The exhibit consists of 35 enlarged kodachrome prints of the anterior segment of the eye demonstrating a few of the results obtained with beta irradiation therapy.

CUBICLES 15 & 16

EXHIBITOR: . . . . M. LEDERMAN, London

Radiotherapy in Ophthalmology
Radiothérapie en Ophtalmologie
Radioterapia en Oftalmología

The exhibit will be largely devoted to the technical methods of radiotherapy of both malignant and non-malignant diseases of the eye. Various devices for protecting the eye will be shown. Conditions suitable for treatment will be illustrated by photographs and some results of treatment will also be given.

CUBICLE 17

EXHIBITOR: . . . G. CALAMANDREI, Florence

Exhibition of certain Collyria from the Farmigea Laboratory of Pisa
Exposition de certains Collyres du Laboratoire Farmigea
Presentación de algunos colirios del Laboratorio Farmigea

Preparations of Corticotropic hormone for use in ocular diseases.

CUBICLE 18

EXHIBITOR: . H. VERNON INGRAM, Newcastle-on-Tyne

Scleromalacia Perforans
Scleromalacia Perforans
Escleromalacia Perforante

A series of colour transparencies and microphotographs illustrating the clinical appearance and pathology of the disease, and photographs showing a very early stage of another case.

Primary tuberculosis of the conjunctiva
Tuberculose primaire de la conjonctive
Tuberculosis primaria de la conjuntiva

A series of coloured slides showing a case of primary tuberculosis of the palpebral conjunctiva and its response to intramuscular streptomycin therapy.

CUBICLE 19

EXHIBITOR: . . EDWARD A. DUNLAP, New York

Principles of Surgery in Vertical Muscle Deviations
Principes d'intervention chirurgicale dans les déviations verticales des muscles oculaires
Principios quirúrgicos sobre la desviación vertical de los músculos

This exhibit shows a listing of the types of vertical muscle deviations and enumerates the surgical principles to follow in correcting them. Photographs in the six cardinal positions of gaze illustrating types of vertical imbalance before and after surgery with pre- and post-operative measurements will be displayed. Cases showing the uses of inferior oblique recession alone and in conjunction with surgery of the vertical recti will be demonstrated.

The exhibit, although a unit in itself, is also designed to illustrate and supplement the exhibitor's lecture to be given on the same subject.

CUBICLE 20

EXHIBITOR: . . . . T. KEITH LYLE, London

Records of some cases of ocular palsy showing pre- and post-operative Hess screen charts, photographs, etc.
Observations faites sur quelques cas de paralysie des muscles oculaires, les écrans d'Hess et photographies prises avant et après l'intervention chirurgicale
Relación de algunos casos que presentan parálisis ocular pre y post-operatoria; pantallas, escalas de Hess, fotografías, etc.

CUBICLE 21

EXHIBITOR: . PROFESSOR ARNOLD SORSBY, London

Genetic Ocular Disease
Maladies Oculaires d'Origine Génétique
Enfermedad genética ocular

Fundus drawings illustrating choroidal sclerosis, macular dystrophies, a dominant chorioretinal lesion with onset at about forty years of age, choroideremia, and an affection in Irish Setters simulating retinitis pigmentosa.

CUBICLE 22

EXHIBITOR: . . PROFESSOR MARC AMSLER, Zürich

Photography at the University-Eye-Clinic of Zürich
Photographie à la Clinique Ophtalmologique de Zürich
La fotografía en la Clínica Oftalmológica de la Universidad de Zürich

This exhibition shows many sides of what the photographic technique can do to aid ophthalmology, both in practice and research: stereo-photography of the living eye and enucleated eye in black and white or colour; retinography; microphotography in eye-pathology and cytology of the aqueous; dark-ground, phase-contrast and electronic microscopy of the content of the anterior chamber; cinematography and micro-cinematography.

CUBICLES 23 & 24

EXHIBITOR: . PROFESSOR ARNOLD SORSBY, London

A series of mounted specimens illustrative of the comparative anatomy of the eye
Une série de specimens illustrant l'anatomie comparée de l'oeil
Unas series de preparaciones ilustrativas de anatomía comparada ocular

CUBICLE 26

EXHIBITOR: . . . K. W. ASCHER, Cincinnati

The Aqueous Veins
Veines Aqueuses
Las venas acuosas

1. In addition to fluid exchange through capillaries, the canal of Schlemm and the aqueous veins provide for elimination of the aqueous-humour.

2. The aqueous veins, originating in or near the limbus,
3. form, together with the canal, a physiologic unit of common origin and of clinical significance;
4. they sometimes show stratification
5. and respond consistently to physiological and experimental factors.
6. Compression of recipient vessels of aqueous veins produces typical phenomena:
7. contact lenses elicit significant changes in the canal and in aqueous veins.
8. Mathematical evaluation of anatomic data
9. elucidates the pressure gradients in normal and in glaucomatous eyes.
10. In the latter, compression phenomena differ from those in normal eyes.

CUBICLE 27

EXHIBITOR: . . . PETER BEATTIE, Norwich

A case of pseudoglioma
Un cas de pseudogliome
Un caso de seudoglioma

CUBICLE 27

EXHIBITOR: . . . . G. W. CASHELL, Reading

Case Reports
Compte Rendu du Cas
Explicación de casos

1. A case of infantile glaucoma associated with unusual pigmentation of the Iris in a boy aged 5.
2. Case of Congenital Retinal Fold in an unmarried woman aged 29.
3. Malignant change in a case of Melanosis of the Conjunctiva in a married woman aged 70.
4. Case of Angiomatosis Retinae in an unmarried woman aged 28.

CUBICLE 27

EXHIBITOR: . . NIGEL CRIDLAND, Portsmouth

Mounting of Removed Intraocular Foreign Bodies
Montage de corps etrangers extraits de l'oeil
Presentación de cuerpos extraños intraoculares extraidos

The presentation of specimens of removed intraocular foreign bodies is hampered by their small size and irregularity. The method of

mounting is to cast them in a small plastic block. Being rectangular the block prevents distortion in viewing. The block can, if desired, be mounted on a microscope slide with a cover-glass for protection of the viewing surfaces.

CUBICLE 27

EXHIBITOR: . . . . A. LISTER, London

Corneo-scleral graft for malignant melanoma of the limbus
Greffe corneo-sclerale pour un mélanome du limbe
Injerto córneo-escleral para el melanoma maligno del limbo

CUBICLE 27

EXHIBITOR: . . B. THORNE-THORNE, Brighton

Case Reports
Compte Rendu de Cas
Explicación de casos

Reports including certain congenital abnormalities, and a case of Behcet's syndrome.

CUBICLE 27

EXHIBITOR: . . GRAHAM WRIGHT, Cambridge

Congenital Cataract in association with Alkaptonuria
Cataracte congénitale accompagnée d'Alkaptonurie
Catarata congénita con alcaptonuria

Report of a case and family tree showing ocular abnormalities.

CUBICLES 29 & 30

EXHIBITOR: . THOMSON HENDERSON, Nottingham

Drawings and Microphotographs
Dessins et Microphotographies
Dibujos y microfotografías

demonstrating

1. Histology of healing of cataract incisions (a) Corneal; (b) Limbal. Absence of reaction and cicatrization of cut iris surface.
2. Asymmetry of the ciliary region and ciliary muscle in Mammalia.

3. Evolution of the mechanism of accommodation in Mammalia in three progressive stages :—
   1. Herbivores; 2. Carnivores; 3. Primates.
4. The retinal venous pressure response visible at the disc produced by the lightest touch on the lid.
5. The combined quadruple operation for Glaucoma.

CUBICLE 31

EXHIBITOR: . . . R. C. DAVENPORT, London

Exhibition of photographs illustrating the early history of Moorfields Eye Hospital.

CUBICLE 32

EXHIBITOR: . . WILLIAM STONE, JR., Brookline

Post-enucleation Movable Implants
Protheses mobiles après énucleation
Implantes movibles en la enucleación

The exhibit consists of a brief summary of the development of post-enucleation implants of the integrated variety. A new type of clip implant is described with the relevant operative details.
The complications noted over a three-year period with this type of implant are catalogued and its advantages shown. Colour transparencies of patients looking in the four principal directions of gaze are shown. The difficulties with the delayed or secondary implant procedure are noted. Transparencies from animal experiments showing the growth of tissue into and around the implants are depicted.

CUBICLE 33

EXHIBITOR: PROFESSOR A. FRANCESCHETTI, Geneva

A new instrument for cutting lamellar corneal grafts
Un nouvel instrument pour couper des greffes cornéales lamellaires
Un nuevo instrumento para cortar injertos corneales laminares

(The Bock Knife)

Based on the principle of the instrument used for cutting Thiersch cutaneous grafts, the knife consists of a replaceable half of a razor-blade fixed at a certain distance behind and beneath a small rod

which flattens the cornea. This instrument facilitates the cutting of partial and total lamellar grafts from the enucleated or *in situ* eye of a cadaver and permits the preparation of the bed for a total or partial lamellar graft in the patient.

Apparatus for cutting a "Mushroom" Graft of the Cornea
Appareil pour couper une greffe "en Champignon" de la Cornée
Aparato para cortar con facilidad un injerto de córnea en forma de hongo

This apparatus consists of a central cylinder movable within a double-winged frame. The donor cornea, removed with a small collar of sclera, is fixed and stretched on the superior extremity of the cylinder by a metal ring. The foot of the "mushroom" is cut by a trephine, introduced into the hollow cylinder from its inferior end, thus contacting the posterior face of the cornea. The trephine is blocked in its final position. The automatic cutting of the cornea is accomplished by a double rotatory movement of a razor-blade attached to the frame end of the central cylinder.

CUBICLE 34

EXHIBITOR: . . . . . S. FORNI, Geneva

Exhibition of Colour Photographs
Exposition de Photographies en couleur
Presentación de fotografías en color

Exhibition of about a hundred colour photographs concerning affections of the fundus of the eye by means of a modified colour process; photographs of affections of the anterior segment of the eye including cases of keratoplasty.

CUBICLE 35

EXHIBITOR: . . . R. CASTROVIEJO, New York

Keratoplasty
Kératoplastie
Queratoplastia

This exhibit illustrates the history of keratoplasty with drawings in black and white. The modern techniques of partial and total lamellar and partial and total penetrating keratoplasties as well as treatment of complications and preliminary surgical procedures required to prepare some unfavourable eyes are also illustrated with drawings. Colour transparencies are used to point out the indications for the different types of keratoplasties with the pre-operative photographs of the eyes and post-operative results. The microscopic study of the corneal graft is shown by colour micro-photographs.

CUBICLE 36

EXHIBITOR: . . . . A. VILA-CORO, Barcelona

Intraocular Ossification
Ossification Intraoculaire
Osificación intraocular

CUBICLE 37

Progress in Tonometry
Progrès en Tonométrie
Progresos en Tonometría

Prepared for the
Committee on Standardization of Tonometers
of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology by Drs. Peter C. Kronfeld, Adolph Posner and Jonas S. Friedenwald.

The Committee on Standardization of tonometers of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology was established in 1942 in response to growing complaints by the profession concerning disagreements in readings obtained with different tonometers. Preliminary studies showed that Schiötz tonometers of reputable manufacturers, including some certified by appropriate agents, differed in their plunger loads by over 20 per cent. Detailed studies revealed that at least twenty features of the mechanical construction are critically important to the clinical reading. In co-operation with American manufacturers, specifications and tolerances for these features have been worked out and methods of checking established. The certified instruments passing these tests give readings which agree within $\pm$ 2 mm. Hg. on average normal eyes. Methods of testing and calibrating tonometers will be demonstrated.

Francis Heed Adler, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.
Harry S. Gradle, M.D., Chicago, Ill.
Trygve Gundersen, M.D., Boston, Mass.
D. O. Harrington, M.D., San Francisco, Calif.
Peter Kronfeld, M.D., Chicago, Ill.
John McLean, M.D., New York, N.Y.
Adolph Posner, M.D., New York, N.Y.
Algernon B. Reese, M.D., New York, N.Y.
Robert Shaffer, M.D., San Francisco, Calif.
Jonas S. Friedenwald, M.D., Baltimore, Md.
Chairman.

CUBICLE 38

EXHIBITOR: . . . NORMAN ASHTON, London

Neoprene casts of Schlemm's canal, showing the origin of aqueous veins

Moulages en Néoprene du canal de Schlemm, montrant l'origine des veines aqueuses

Aspecto del canal de Schlemm, presentando el origen de las venas acuosas

In order to study the anatomy of aqueous veins, a technique for obtaining neoprene casts of Schlemm's canal and its branches has been successfully worked out. Details of the method are given and the main points are illustrated with photographs. Aqueous veins ligatured before enucleation of the eye are shown in cast form in the final stage of the process.

CUBICLE 39

EXHIBITOR: . ROLAND I. PRITIKIN, Rockford, Illinois

Portable (Hand) Tangent Screen

Ecran Tangent Portable

Pantalla tangente de mano

CUBICLE 46

EXHIBITOR: . . . . E. RAVERDINO, Milan

Ophthalmic Surgery

Chirurgie Oculaire

Cirujía oftálmica

CUBICLE 47

EXHIBITOR: . . ARTHUR J. BEDELL, Albany

The Macula in the Elderly

La macula des vieillards

Series de máculas en los adultos

A Series of Coloured Fundus Photographs with appropriate Clinical Summaries.

CUBICLE 48

EXHIBITOR: . . . . H. ARRUGA, Barcelona

Ophthalmic Surgical Instruments
Instruments de Chirurgie Oculaire
Instrumentos para cirugía oftalmológica

A series of photographs and surgical instruments illustrating certain important details.

Cataract extraction forceps must fulfill certain standards in order to attain a high percentage of total extractions. Needle-holders must be both solid and smooth, and the teeth that hold the needles must be constructed in order to avoid any movement of the needle around its axis, even when circular needles are used.

CUBICLE 49

EXHIBITOR: . . . . A. FRITZ, Brussels

Panfocal Glasses
Verres panfocaux
Cristales panfocales

Demonstration by means of models in relief of the panfocal lens surface as intended to improve the correction of presbyopia better than can be done by the bi- or trifocal lenses. This surface proceeds from an optical element of spherical revolution in the centre and which assumes, towards the periphery, a more and more accentuated torus form. Through curvature of the surface, developed in a tangential direction at each point, the refraction in the tangential plans is brought back to what it is in the radiate plans : the astigmatism of the peripherical regions of the surface is thus suppressed and a lens of progressively increasing refraction can be obtained.

CUBICLE 50

EXHIBITOR: . PROFESSOR J. BARRAQUER, Barcelona

Barraquer Institute
L'Institut Barraquer
Instituto Barraquer

1. New instruments for intraocular surgery.
2. Photographs and models, reduced in size, of the elements of the above.

3. Drawings and scale plans of the same.
4. Photographs or plans of the installations already made and being planned.
5. Different models of instruments for the cataract operation by facoerisis.
6. Scientific publications of the Barraquer Institute.
7. Bottles used by the Institute for preservation of grafts.
8. Radiotherm and separators for the operation of the detachment of the retina.
9. Instruments for keratoplasty.

CUBICLE 52

EXHIBITOR: . . P. D. TREVOR-ROPER, London

Toxoplasmosis
La Toxoplasmose
Toxoplasmosis

Pictorial demonstration to illustrate the distribution and morphology of the toxoplasma, the history of its discovery as an important infestation of man, the clinical appearance of such infestations, and methods available to determine a previous toxoplasmosis infestation in suspected cases.

CUBICLE 53

EXHIBITOR: . . . . A. B. NUTT, Sheffield

Results of Surgical Treatment
Résultats d'Interventions Chirurgicales
Resultados del tratamiento quirúrgico

CUBICLE 54

EXHIBITOR: . . . . G. WIEGERSMA, Breda

The Quadrant-Balance-Elastometer

A new apparatus for recording elastometric measurements of the globe.

CUBICLES 55 & 56

EXHIBITOR: . . . B. W. RYCROFT, London

Corneo-Plastic Unit and Eye Bank
Plastic and Maxillo-Facial Centre, Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead

Une equipe et "Eye Bank" en keroplastie. Centre de chirurgie, plastique et maxillo facial au Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead

During the war the Plastic Centre at East Grinstead treated wounds, injuries and burns sustained in air warfare. To the reconstruction and repair of old war injuries has now been added the treatment of road accident cases and congenital deformities.

At this Centre plastic and ophthalmic surgeons work in a team and the cases which are of particular interest to ophthalmic surgeons are those which require the surgical treatment of traumatic epiphora, extra-ocular muscle paralysis, reconstruction of sockets and orbital implants. Congenital ptosis and epicanthus is a subject of special study. Last year a Corneo-Plastic Unit and Eye Bank was established at East Grinstead for the investigation, practice and treatment of corneal graft surgery.

The exhibit shows the work which is done at East Grinstead by photographs, slides and models.

HISTORICAL

EXHIBITION

CUBICLE 40

1. Portrait of Priestley Smith, M.D. (By courtesy of the Board of Governors, United Birmingham Hospitals.)
2. Apparatus designed by Dr. Priestley Smith for demonstrating the growth of the crystalline lens during life. (By courtesy of Dr. David Priestley Smith.)

CUBICLE 41

Portrait of Thomas Young, M.D. (By courtesy of the Board of Governors of St. George's Hospital.)

Photograph of Sir William Bowman, signed by him and dated 1884. (By courtesy of Humphrey Bowman, Esq.)

Photographic reproduction of the portrait of Sir William Bowman at the age of 48 by G. F. Watts, R.A. Exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1865. (By courtesy of Humphrey Bowman, Esq.)

A photograph of Sir William Bowman, together with a biographical note evidently written about the year 1876.

Print by J. Cother Webb of the portrait of Sir William Bowman, from the painting by Walter William Ouless. The cost of the painting, which was exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1889, was defrayed by the subscription of 446 friends and admirers from many European countries, which subscription also covered the publication of the "Collected Papers of Sir William Bowman" (2 vols., 1892). The painting hung in Sir William's Surrey home, and is now in the possession of the Rev. Sir Paget Bowman.
The microscope which appears in the portrait was destroyed by enemy action; only the base survived, and this is shown in this Exhibition. (By courtesy of H. Willoughby Lyle, Esq.).

CUBICLE 42

Exhibition of old ophthalmoscopes and other articles of historical interest. (By courtesy of the Institute of Ophthalmology.)

1. Ophthalmoscope—Reflecting (Jessop).
2. Ophthalmoscope—Juler.
3. Ophthalmoscope—Reflecting (Batten).
4. Ophthalmoscope—Reflecting, with Pupillometer in Handle.
5. Ophthalmoscope—Leibreich Pattern—2.
6. Ophthalmoscope—Reflecting—Landolt.
7. Ophthalmoscope—Reflecting, early.
8. Ophthalmoscope—Others unnamed—12.
9. Retinoscope—Macnab's.
10. Retinoscopes—unnamed—6.

11. Trial Frames—Old patterns, 2.
12. Tonometer—Pickard & Curry.
13. Trephine—Mechanical (clockwork)—2.
14. Steinheil's Cones—Set of 10.
15. Lens Batteries—Set of 8.
16. Variable Prism.
17. Ophthalmometer—Reid.
18. Microscope—Culpeper—2.
19. Microscope—Hand, with live specimen holder—2.
20. Microscope—Hand.
21. Chromatophotometer.
22. Candle Lamp—with spot and slit aperture.
23. Anterior Chamber Irrigator.
24. Knives—Set of 3.
25. Hand magnet.
26. Telescopic Reading Adaptor.
27. Lens measure—Geneva.
28. Microscope—Screw barrel—2 (1 ivory).
29. Microscope—Compound.
30. Indirect ophthalmoscope—Jackson—2.
31. Medicine chest with weights and measures.

CUBICLES 43 & 44

Exhibition of Ophthalmic Instruments of XVIIIth and early XIXth Centuries

(By courtesy of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons.)

1. A. 1 Guerin's Spring Cataract Knife—devised by Pierre Guerin of Lyons (1740-1827).
2. A. 2 Miller-Bell Angular Cataract Knife—described in 1785 by Benjamin Bell (1749-1806).
3. A. 4 Frere Comes' Cataract Knife.
4. A. 5 Richter's Cataract Knife—described in 1770 by G. G. Richter (1694-1773)—pre-Beer type of cataract knife.
5. A. 7 Beer's Cataract Knife—once the property of Friedreich Jaeger (1784-1871) of Vienna, son-in-law of Georg Joseph Beer (1763-1818).
6. A. 8 Tyrrell-Beer Cataract Knife—a favourite instrument of Frederick Tyrrell (1797-1843).
7. A. 9 Guthrie's Double Cataract Knife—used by the inventor —one blade of silver and one of steel—by Weiss.
8. A.12 Jacob's Needle, or Keratonyxis—for discission—described in 1872 by Arthur Jacob (1790-1874).
9. A.14 Brambilla's Coaching needle—described in 1782 by J. A. Brambilla (1728-1800).
10. A.17a Spring Couching Needle—French make—about 1810.

11. A.18a Wilde's Iris Scissors—described in 1850 by Sir William Wilde (1815-76).
Walton's Capsule Forceps—described by Haynes Walton, 1853.
12. A.19 Case of Cataract Instruments, used by James Wardrop (1782-1869), Surgeon-Extraordinary to the Prince Regent. Presented by Sir James Paget.
13. A.20 Case of Beer's Cataract Knives, presented by Beer to G. J. Guthrie (President, R.C.S., 1833).
14. A.21b Case of Cataract and other instruments belonging to Sir William Bowman (1816-92) and used by him in his practice. Many of them were invented by him. Made by Weiss, 1840.
15. A.22a Bowman's Suction Syringe, used for soft Cataract—made by Weiss.
16. A.23 Schuft's (alias Waldau's) Iris Forceps, described in 1860.
17. A.26 Jaeger's Double Hook—presented by Friedreich Jaeger (1784-1871) to White Cooper. Friedreich Jaeger was Beer's son-in-law, and father of Edward Jaeger (1818-84) who was responsible for the Test-Types.
18. A.28 Cheselden's Iridotomy Knife—described in 1750 by William Cheselden (1688-1752)—for making an artificial pupil.
19. A.29 Geiger's Raphiankistron—described by Grossheim and modified by him—for koredialysis—the property of William Long (Master R.C.S., 1800), and presented by his widow in 1818.
20. A.31 Case of Guthrie's Strabismus Instruments—described in 1840 by the younger (Charles) Guthrie (1817-59).
21. A.33a Case containing the Lacrimal Syringe of Dominique Anel (1679-1730) used by Robert Liston.
22. A.35 Knife for Scarifying Eyelids—probably the property of Frederick Tyrrell (1797-1843) or G. J. Guthrie.
23. A.37 Scarpa's Bistoury, for Tumours of the Eyelids—described in 1818 by Antonio Scarpa (1747-1832).
24. A.39 Assalini's modification of Pellier's Eye Speculum.
25. A.40 Cheselden's Eye Speculum (1727).
26. A.44 Eye Speculum—after Fabricius ab Aquapendente (1533-1619).
27. A.45 Benjamin Bell's Eye Speculum—original model (c.1785).
28. A.47 Benjamin Bell's "Interrupted" Eye Speculum—devised to enable the speculum to be withdrawn while the knife or needle remains in the eye.
29. A.52 Latta's Eyelid Retractor, with weight (c.1795).
30. A.56 Small Ophthalmoscope—of Liebreich (1830-1917).
31. A.56d Tweedy's Ophthalmoscope, described about 1886 by Sir John Tweedy (1849-1924).
32. T60-65 Indian Instruments for couching of cataract.

33. O.12F The remains of Bowman's microscope which was destroyed by enemy action. This is the actual microscope which appears in the print of Sir William Bowman exhibited in Cubicle 41.

CUBICLE 45

Exhibition illustrating the history of the Ophthalmic Hospitals in Dublin. A map is shown together with watercolour paintings of the various buildings which have been used as ophthalmic hospitals in Dublin. (Arranged by Dr. L. B. Somerville Large.)

OPPOSITE CUBICLES 40—45

Exhibition illustrating the History of Spectacles, with collection of old spectacles and spectacle-cases. (By courtesy of the Council of the British Optical Association.)

Case I. History of Spectacles. Illustrates the development of spectacles from the first "rivet" type to 17th and 18th century nose spectacles in horn, leather, iron and silver, the "wig" spectacles in silver, horn, iron and tortoise-shell worn at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries, up to the clips and pince-nez worn at the beginning of this century.

Case II. Optical Fans. Fans with lenses in the centre are specimens of great rarity and considerable interest. They were carried at fashionable assemblies at the end of the 18th and at the beginning of the 19th centuries and are remarkable for the delicacy of their workmanship. The fans exhibited are made of carved ivory, gilded horn with segments of glass or mica, and tortoise-shell brise.

Case III. Spy-glasses and early Opera Glasses. The spy-glass (1780-1850) was the forerunner of the opera glass and was often used by fashionable people instead of wearing distance glasses. Many of the spy-glasses provide a good example of the jeweller's art and craftsmanship. The opera glasses shown are early examples, many of them without castings.

Case IV. Spectacle Cases. Cases have been made of every conceivable material, from wood to embroidered silk and from straw to shagreen. Examples shown include those of Chinese silk, beaded and leather, mother-of-pearl, carved wood, horn and silver, as well as the once popular chatelaine.

Case V. (a) Objets d'Art, including fine examples of quizzers, lorgnettes, and reading glasses, in gold, enamel and ivory.

(b) Optical Curiosities, spectacles of unusual size, shape or workmanship, playing cards with spectacles, Japanese prisoner-of-war spectacles made from toothbrush handles, medals or tokens with spectacles.

OPPOSITE CUBICLES 51—54

Exhibition of Articles of Historical Interest

(By courtesy of the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum)

1. Seals of Roman oculists.
2. Anatomical models of the eye.
3. Operators for cataract and their instruments.
4. Pre-19th century instruments.
5. An exhibit on the early history of spectacles, with a picture by Peter Breughel, 1564-1637, showing a surgeon wearing spectacles.
6. An exhibit illustrating developments of the 19th century with particular reference to the introduction of the ophthalmoscope.
7. Instruments of particular interest to the early history of ophthalmology.

HISTORICAL
BOOKS
EXHIBITION

WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL LIBRARY

For the period of the Congress, and for its members only, there will be exhibited in the Historical Library at 183 Euston Road, N.W.1, a series of literary landmarks in the history of ophthalmology, extending from the *Ebers Papyrus* to the time of Helmholtz. Among the rare works which will be exhibited will be the following :—

Variolo, *De nervis opticis* (1573);

Scheiner, *Oculus* (1619);

Meibom, *De vasis palpebrarum novis epistola* (1666);

Zinn, *De ligamentis ciliaribus* (1753);

Benevenuto Grassi, *De oculis* . . . Ferrara (1574), first printed book on ophthalmology;

Guy de Chauliac (1500) containing Canamusali's *De oculis* and Jesu Haly's *De oculis*;

Bartisch, G., *Ophthalmodouleia, das ist Augendienst* (1583).

Fizes, Antonio, *Optica sive tractatus de Visione* (1730). (Exhibited by Dr. B. Streiff, Switzerland.)

Scarpa, A., *Essai des maladies des Yeux.* (Exhibited by Dr. M. Pagani, Italy.)

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